ايار -١- ماي ربيع الثاني ٢٩ عدد ٢٢ سنة ١٨٧٨

BRITISH 22 JU 78 MUSEUM

as Russia is, could not be grateful. The Roumanians were too credulous, and not even the most mistrustful of them could have imagined that they would be insulted and robbed by that nation, which had so solemnly professed to be their friend and liberator.

Is it likely that the noble spirit of England which had been sadly watching these unprincipled proceedings of Russia could stand aside and regard unmoved the conduct of a natien that had so boldly ventured to outrage International law, and had so very nscrupulously crushed its faithful ally? Is there any man, proud of being an Englishman, could endure the thought of the safety of his country being endangered, and her prestige and influence lessened by reason of Russian successes? No! No true Englishman could endure such a humiliating thought, as suffer the glorious empire inherited from his forefathers so to pass from his nerveless hands. Liberty, Justice, and Goodwill toward all men are the sum of England's motto, and we are glad therefore, to see that the British Government is acting in accordance with this proud device.

اعلان

اثنت الجرائد العربية والانگليزية على القاموس العربي والانگليزي الذي عني بتأليفه العالم الفاضل جرجس باجر الفقيه وقد باشر بطبعه في لندن والامل بالله ان يتم طبعه في سنتين فمن رام الاكتتاب به قبل خلوص طبعه حصل عليه بسعر ست ليرات انگليزية وستة شلينات . واما ثمنه بعد نجاز طبعه فسيكون ثمان ليرات وثمانية شلينات . وعلى الراغب في الاكتتاب ان يرسل اسمه الى هولاء السادات

Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co., 1, Paternoster Square, London.

او الى هولاء الوكلاء المعينين في الجهات

في الاستانة ـ احمد افندي فارس منشيء الجوائب

في مصر ـ جرجس افندي ميلاد منشيء نشرة الوطن

في بيروت الخواجه جرجس صابنجي المصور

في تونس ـ رافائيل افندي كحله بادارة الرائد التونسي

تنبيه لا يتكلف المكتتبون الى دفع دراهم سلفا

النحلة

لندن ـ ١ ـ ايار (ماي) ١٨٧٨ ـ ربيع الثاني ٢٩ ـ ٢٩٥

اقتراحات بريتانية

خاض بعض من الجرائد الانگليزية الاسبوع المنصرم في التنديد على سلوك الحكومة لاجل اصرارها على مقاومة الروس في ما نيط بمعاهدة سان اسطيفانوس . ولا سيما رابنا جرائد اسكتلند بوجه الاغلبية تنكر على الدولة هذا السلوك وتقول لا حق لحكومتنا ان تفرض على الروسية شروطا وتقترح عليها مطاليب لا تأتي امتنا بنفع . اما نحن فلا نتواطى معها على ذلك لانه لولم تنهض بريتانية لمعارضة الروسية في ما اقترحته على الدولة العثمانية وتطلب قيام البحث في كل شروط سان اسطيفانوس لكان استدعاء الدول الى الموتمر مقتصرا على الطلب اليهم ان يوقعوا على شروط الروسية راسا وينقادوا الى اوامرها انقيادا اعمى وهذا امر لا يرضى به عاقل فهل ترضى به بريتانية وباقي الدول . فلو سكت الانگليز ودخلوا الموتمر على غير تبصر لاضحت عاقبة هذا الموتمر المراد عقده كعاقبة موتمر الاستانة وختم باقتداح نار الحرب فلذلك رأت بريتانية انه من الصواب والعدالة ان تصرح بسياستها منذ البدء لدفع الالتباس والمشاجرات . ومن المعلوم ان الفرق الكائن بين الروسية وبريتانية ليس بمتوقف على شنشنة كلام بل على مواد جوهرية تمس صوالحهما وصوالح اوربا كافة ولولا ذلك لما اصرت كلتا الدولتين على اقتراحاتهما . والاختلاف قائم في هذا اي ان الروسية تدعي بان لها الحق التام في اجبار الدولة العثمانية على اجراء سياستها الداخلية حسب مرادها وصوالحها . وبريتانية تقول هذا حق مشترك بينها وبين بقية الدول وتسند اقتراحها الى شرائع اوروبا العامة . والظروف الحاضرة كفو لاثبات صحة اقتراحاتها . فان الهيجان الثائر الان في بلغاريا يثبت بان ليس في وسع دولة منفردة ان تأتي بسلم وطيد ونجاح تام لهذه الاقاليم الثائرة . وليس في وسع بريتانية الاعتفاء من القيام بالحقوق التي اكتسبتها بسياستها واشترتها باموالها ودماء رجالها سنة ١٨٥٦ و١٨٧١ . فان كانت الروسية توثر السلم حقا وجب عليها ان تقر لبريتانية بهذه الحقوق وتحترمها كباقي دول اوروبا

THE BEE.

London, *May* 1, 187

ARE ENGLAND'S CLAIMS UNWISE?

The firmness, with which the British Government insists upon having the Treaty of San Stefano submitted in its entirety to the Congress for consideration, has during the last week been severely criticised by some English papers, add in Scotland it appears that the feeling is almost unanimous that it was unwise to impose any preliminary conditions upon Russia. But what would be the good of entering a Congress unless there was a probability that doing so would lead to some practical results? Were the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers to find that Russia expected them simply to give their sanction to changes already made, the Assembly would immediately be broken up, and war would then be almost inevitable.

It is far safer and far more honorable to require beforehand that there should be some distinct undertanding relative to the basis on which the negotiations areto be carried on. It cannot be too often or too emphatically asserted that the dispute is not one as to mere form. If it were so, neither Russia nor England would be so unwilling to give way in mere matters of detail. The real question is, whether Russia alone is to say how Turkey shall be re-organised or shall that task devolve upon the Great Powers.

Great Britain bases her claim upon the public law of Europe, and events are rapidly proving that if there was no other consideration than the welfare of the Turkish provinces, this alone would justify the position she has taken up. The outbreak, within the last few weeks, of stormy passions in Bulgaria indicates that no single Power is competent to restore peace and prosperity to that unhappy land. England cannot then witnout dishonour, resign the rights conferred upon her by the Treaties of 1856 and 1871 ; and Russia, if she is really desirous of peace, will at once admit and respect them. England's claims have hitherto met with the approval of the major portion of the Press in France, Austria, Italy, and to a certain extent even in Germany.

To us Foreigners the conduct of some who call themselves Englishmen, in opposing the policy of the Government appears to be very unwise. Instead of uniting as one man to uphold the national honour, and to maintain British influence, which their wise and illustrious ancestors had spread throughout all quarters of the world, they seek the advancement of their own parly by throwing discredit upon the present Government of their country, by fostering divisions in the nation, and by exciting disturbances among the less enlightened classes of their countrymen. Those, who under the fascinating pretext of a desire to preserve peace thus throw obstructions in the way of their Government, seem to be unaware that by doing so, they aid Russia in eclipsing the prestige and influence of their country, and in undermining her commerce in the East.

Eastern nations do not respect a nation that neglects to exert her power and influence in time of emergency. Russia has gained in the East much influence snd prestige by her recent victories,—victories which she only obtained by reason of those divisions of English opinion, which Mr. Gladstone's enthusiastic speeches so greatly tended to bring about, and for which she owes him a debt of gratitude. Encouraged by the eloquent support of that ex-Minister, the Russian Government ventured to go much further than they had planned to do at the commencement of the war; so far even, that many Russians say they re gret that their Government was so rash and selfish as to claim the retrocesion of Bessarabia.

Nothing has tended so much as this claim to injure the Russian cause in the esteem of Europe. Even Mr. Gladstone has not a word to say in favour of this particular proposal, and it has everywhere confirmed her enemies in their hostile interpretation of her acts and motives. It is evident, however, that the Czar has no intention of withdrawing from the position he holds. Roumania is now virtually occupied by his troops, and it is certain that if a great war does not thwart his purpose, he will seize the coveted territory. A more thoroughly unprincipled policy has not been pursued since the partition of Poland. The seizure of Bessarabia will, in fact, be a still more immoral proceeding than that famous, or rather infamous outrage upon International Law. Roumania rendered such essential service to Russia at a most critical period in the late war, that it had every reason to expect the warmest gratitude from its powerful friend. But Roumania ought to have been aware that a nation, so thoroughly selfish and regardless of every moral principle

CHINESE APHORISMS.

They who accord with Heaven are preserved, and they who rebel against Heaven perish.

Heaven's plan in the production of mankind is this: that they who are first informed should instruct those who are later in being informed, and they who first apprehend principles should instruct those who are slower in doing so.

Death sustained in the discharge of one's duties may correctly be ascribed to the appointment of Heaven.

Death, under handcuffs and fetters, cannot correctly be so ascribed.

Do right; and leave events with Heaven.

Mercius said, I like life, and I also like righteousness. If I cannot keep the two together, I will let life go, and choose righteousness.

IMPORTANCE OF PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation not only serves to make an author's meaning plain, but often saves it from being entirely misconceived. There are many cases in which a change of points completely alters the sentiment.

An English statesman once took advantage of this fact, to free himself from an embarrassing position. Having charged an officer of Government with dishonesty, he was required by Parliament, under a heavy penalty, publicly to retract the accusation in the House of Commons. At the appointed time he appeared with a written recantation, which he read aloud as follows: "I said he was dishonest, it is true; and I am sorry for it." This was satisfactory; but what was the surprise of Parliament, the following day, to see the retraettaion printed in the papers thus: "I said he was dishonest; it is true, and I am sorry for it!" By a simple transposition of the comma and semicolon, the ingenious slanderer represented himself to the country, not only as having made no recantation, but even as having reiterated the charge in the very face of Parliament.—*Quackenbo's Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric.*

A Wise Reply.—"Are you still in the land of the living?" inquired a man of an aged friend. "No! but I am going there," was the appropriate reply.

حكم من اقوال فلاسفة الصين

من لاذ بالله دام عزه . ومن عصي الله باد ذكره هذا امر الله في مبرواته . من اسبق الى المعارف علم من اتى بعده . ومن ادرك الحقيقة اولا اتاها من تأخر عنها

من مات غيرة على القيام بفروضه كان موته عن امر الله

ومن مات في القيود والسلاسل كان موته عن سوء افعاله

اصنع الخير ودع مجرى التقادير لعناية الباري

قال منشيوس الفيلسوف الصيني احب الحياة واحب الاستقامة . فان ما استطعت على الاقران بينهما زهدت بالحياة وتمسكت بالاستقامة

لاتمدح سعيك حتى يقترن بالنجاح والفلاح

من ركب الاهوال رقت به الى طود المعال

The Origin and Superiority of the White Race is curiously accounted for by the Seminole Indians. They believe that when the Great Spirit made the earth, He created three white men, and taking them to a lake bade them leap in and wash. One obeyed immediately, and came out whiter than before; the second hesitated, and when he sprang in, the water had become muddled, and he emerged copper-coloured; while the third delayed until the water was thick with mud, and gave him a black complexion. Then the Great Spirit gave the three men three packages, and in pity allowed the black man the first choice. He selected the heaviest, wherein he found all the implements of labour prophetic of slavery; the copper-coloured man chose the next weighty, which contained hunting, fishing, and warlike apparatus; and the white man was left with the lightest package, which concealed pens, ink, and paper—the emblems of civilization, and the foundation of his superiority.

The prospect of a war between England and Russia has caused such universal excitement among the natives of Southern India, according to the *Times of India,* that no other subject whatever is discussed. If you enter a court of justice, magistrates and clerks are absorbed in war news; at a police station, inspectors and subordinates are similarly occupied; in a bazaar street, bazaarman and purchasers are conversing on the same subject; while the letter peons of the post-office gather round one of their number, who reads and explains to them the latest telegrams concerning the Eastern Question.

SOME MORE RECORDS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

Chief Justice Daly, the President of the American American Geographical Society has given the results of the reported existence of some more records of Sir John Franklin's Expedition to the Arctic Pole.

The ascertained facts are as follows: — In 1872 Captaiu Potter, in command of an American whaler in Hudson's Bay, met some Eskimos of the Nachili tribe near Whale Point, to the south of Repulse Bay. The Nachilis are the natives of the Boothia Isthmus, often mentioned in the narrative of Sir John Ross. They told him that a party of white men came, a long time before, to a place in the Gulf of Boothia, where the Nachili were then wintering, and that they all died there. Captain Potter also obtained some silver and other things belonging to the Franklin Expedition from these people. In 1877 Mr. Thomas F. Barry, in the whaler 'A. Houghton,' belonging to Messrs. Morrison and Brown, of New York, wintered at Marble Island, off the mouth of the Wager river. He was visited by other Eskimo of the Nachili tribe, from whom he obtained a spoon with Sir John Franklin's crest upon it. They told him exactly the same story as had been told to Captain Potter five years before. Two, who were between fifty and sixty years of age, said that they had seen the white men. They added, that the white men had a leader, but that when the spring came they were all dead. After a good many had died, the rest made a cairn, and put under it some things like the book in which Barry was writing, and which the Nachili examined. They offered to go and point out the spot where the cairn still remains, with the books under it; but it involved a journey of several hundred miles, and Barry was unable to undertake it. When asked to point out the position of the island where the white men died on the map, they always put their fingers on a spot in the unexplored part of the Gulf of Boothia N.W. of the entrance to Fury and Hecla Strait, in the direction of Felix Harbour of Ross, on the east coast of Boothia. The wonderful accuracy of these people in delineating coast lines and islands within their actual knowledge is well known from the narratives of Parry and Ross.

Chief Justice Daly has had a long and satisfactory conversation with Mr. Barry, and is thoroughly satisfied of his truthfulness; while Joe (the faithful companion of Captain Hall) bears testimony to Barry's competent knowledge of the Eskimo language. Sir John Ross found that the Nachilis of Boothia were well acquainted with the route to Repulse Bay; and both Ross and Parry ascertained that the Eskimo were acquainted with an extent of country equal to 400 miles of coast, so that the presence of Nachili at Whale Point is quite probable.

GALLIPOLI.

Gallipoli is situated on the European side of the Dardanelles, which is the modern name of the Strait leading from the Ægean Sea into the Propontes, or Sea of Marmora, and thence to Constantinople. The Strait is about sixty miles long, and about three miles in width at its widest part, and less than a mile where it is narrowest, so that peoplo can converse with each other from the opposite shores. The Dardanelles was formerly called the Hellespont, and is famous in history for the bridge of boats which the Persian Xerxes built over it when he invaded Greece. Gallipoli is also remarkable as being the first town in Europe captured by the Ottomans, when they crossed over from Asia, A.D., 1,335—A.H. 757. It has a large trade, and is famous for its morocco leather. Here are some fine mosques and fountains in the town. In 1854—A. 1,271, a portion of the British and French army was stationed there as the allies of Turkey against Russia.

Gallipoli, as commanding the Dardanelles, is a strategical point of great importance, and is likely to play a conspicuous part in the future should the demands of Russia upon the Sublime Porte give umbrage to the European Powers. Our readers are aware that part of the

know Hindoos best believe it to be only their crochets; but still the regard shown to the religious sentiments of the native troops will probably astonish those who see them for the first time. No beef will be killed near the huts of the Hindoos, and no pork near those of the Mahommedans. All will be allowed to procure, handle, and cook their own food and water in their own way.

Part of the secret of extreme religious toleration exemplified in the British Mediterranean forces is, however, to be sought in India. The long struggle between the Establishment and the dissenters might have ended in a general recognition of equal rights in Christian sects, but the experience of India was needed to show that a form of religion may not be Christian, and yet may have a title to respect. It has been manifest from the first that the denial of right to non-Christians was at the bottom of the movement of eighteen months ago in favour of letting the Russians take their own course. Of course there is no question that this is what animates Russians. The Orthodox Russian private, so far as he has consented to the use made of him, has consented to be the instrument of overthrowing a Mussulman Government and putting a Christian Government in its place. But the English movement is also explained by the half-conscious feeling of a certain number of Englishmen that the equality of religions must be limited by Christianity. The English practice in India is a protest against any such assumption, which could only lead to treating the Indian populations as the Spaniards treated the so-called Indians of South America. Mr. Gladstone has spoken before now of the rights of "flesh and blood," and has affected to address multitudes in the name of humanity; but if he wishes to see "humanity" really enjoying its rights he should make an expedition to Malta, and turn his back on the New Bulgaria.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

French Pictures illustrating any Incidents of the Franco-Prussian War *are to be strictly excluded from the Paris Exhibition, in consequence of Emperor William having prohibited German artists to send any paintings relative to that campaign. The German art contributions will number about three hundred and fifty, the greater part are pictures, as there are but few pieces of sculpture. In the centre of the gallery devoted to Teutonic Art will be a table, containing the most noteworthy illustrated books of recent publication, the work of eminent German painters, as well as maps and architectural drawings.*

SOME LINES OF BERTOLA

Rendered into Persian as a Ruba'i.

To the Editor of "An-Nahlah."

Dear Sir,—In the following lines on knowledge, the poet Bertola so well expresses a thought familiar to the students of Persian didactic poetry, that I have ventured to try their effect in a Persian form, with what amount of success must be left to the decision of your accomplished readers. I have translated them as a Rubai (quatrain or tetrastic), to give them the complete or epigrammatic form which is peculiar to that species of verse. C. E. Wilson.

12, *King William Street, Charing Cross.*

IL SAPERE.

Se il saper non ti comparte
I tesori e la potenza;
Ti da piu: t'insegna l'arte
D'esser pago, e farne senza.

گر علم تو سیم و زر ندادست ترا
ور نه در جاهرا گشادست ترا
زین بیشت ازوست کو قناعت آرد
قانع چو شدی غنا چو بادست ترا

A RIDDLE.

A maiden she was when I lovingly woo'd her,
A maiden by wedlock I joyfully made her;
Three maidens she bore ere I lost her for ever,
A maiden she lies in the grave where I laid her.

A Microscopic Edition of Dante, barely longer than the thumb-nail, and intended to be hung to a watchchain, is to be sent by a Padua publisher to the Paris Exhibition. The letters resemble grains of sand, and require a magnifying glass, and the tiny volume is bound in red velvet, with silver clasps.

Captain Burton's Exploring Expedition to the newly discovered silver mines in the Land of Midian has proved highly satisfactory. He has returned to Alexandria with a considerable amount of silver, and reports favourably of mining prospects.

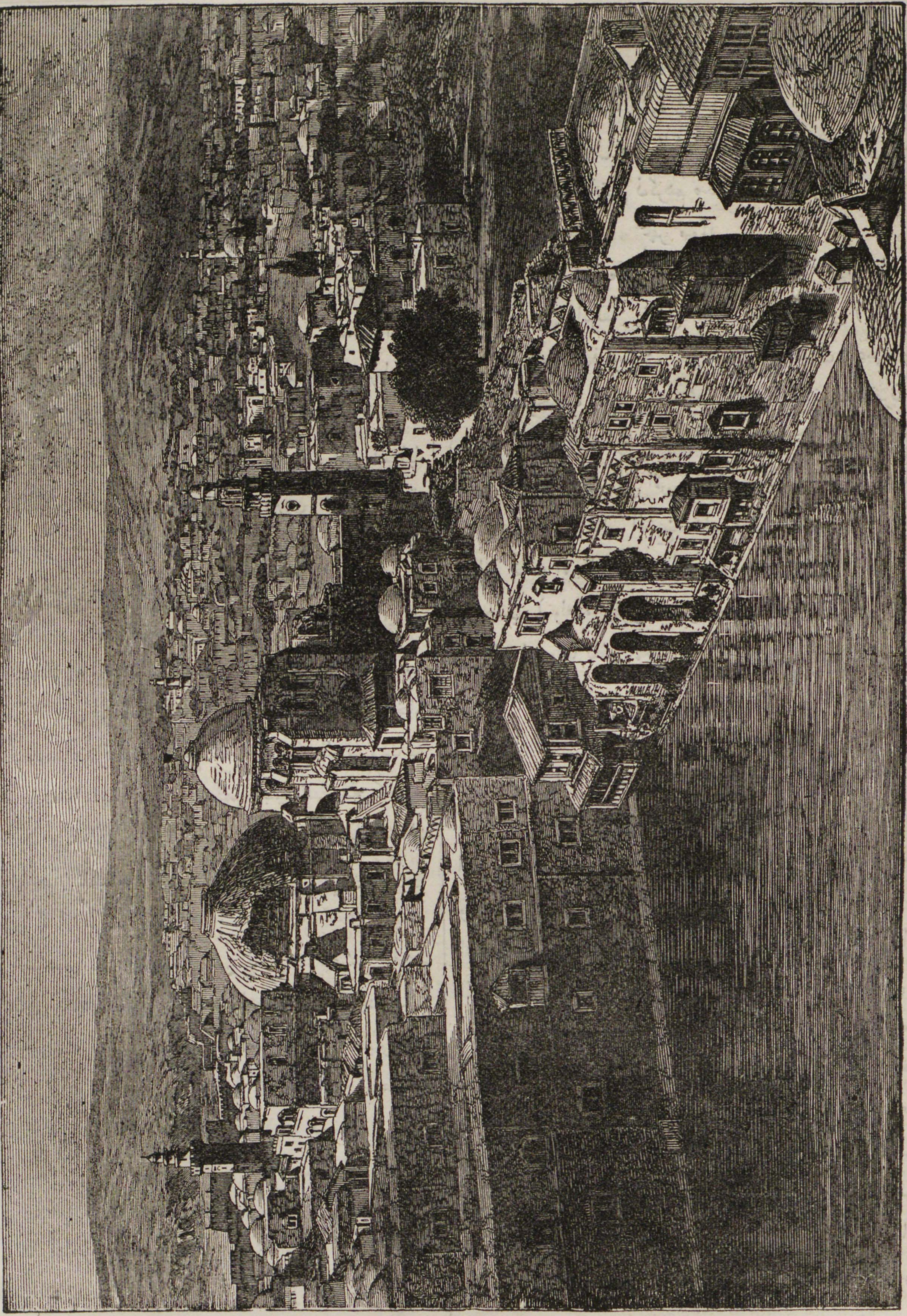
RELIGION IN THE BRITISH AND RUSSIAN ARMIES.

When the native Indian troops just told off for service in Europe have once reached their destination at Malta there will be a certain amount of superficial resemblance between the English Mediterranean forces and the Russian armies now occupying Bulgaria. There is no doubt that the great majority of men belonging to either force will profess the same religious faith; the Russian soldiers will be chiefly members of the Orthodox Eastern Church; the British soldiers and sailors will be chiefly Protestant-Christians, most of them, with all deference to the Nonconformists, calling themselves members of the Established Church of England. But the Russian armies most unquestionably include large numbers of men who are not Eastern Christians: there are among them Latin Catholic Christians from Poland, Lutherans from the Baltic provinces, Jews from all parts of the empire, Mahommedans from the Crimea and Central Asia, heathens and half-heathens from the slopes of the Caucasus and the shores of the Siberian Sea. On the other hand, among the men serving under the British flag there will also be a small proportion of Roman Catholics and of Presbyterians with Congregationalists; and to these moreover, will be added Mahommedans from Upper India, Hindoos of various sects, and Sikh sectaries from the Punjaub. The size of their empire will be reflected in the land and sea armaments which diplomatists do not deem it prudent to leave too long in full view of one another.

But the differences between these great forces are much stronger than the resemblances, and are very characteristic of the empires now brought near enough to one another for comparison. No one man in all the British army or fleet serves by compulsion. It can only be said of the soldiers of British extraction that they have even been really tempted to enter the service. Most of the sailors have adopted the maritime service of the Queen from their very childhood upwards. The native Indian soldiery have, in point of fact actually competed for the honour and profit of wearing the British uniform. As has been very fully explained by many correspondents of the London Press, the vast recruiting ground of India produces many times more than the recruits for whom there is room in the various branches of the Indian service. It has been said, and we believe quite truly, that in some regiments of cavalry each private joining for the first time deposits a sum of £30 or £40 sterling as caution money for the horse and the part of his equipment which he has engaged to procure for himself. This part of the army is composed of the sons of a well-to-do agricultural yeomanry. If we except the officers, there is not a soldier in the whole Russian army who does not serve because he is compelled to serve. There are very few who do not serve with the utmost reluctance. The Polish Catholic, the Jew, the Mahommedan, loathe the uniform as well as the arms which they are compelled to carry. From what, too, we hear of the Russian peasant, it is safe to assert that he regards his lot as a great misfortune. All observers say that he is naturally peaceable as well as stolid; and the very last use he would put the few roubles he has saved from the tax-gatherer as well as the spirit shop would be to buy himself the right to be a soldier. So far, however, as regards the Russian private who professes the Orthodox Eastern faith, he has no cause to assert that his spiritual welfare is lost sight of. He has the usual chaplain to celebrate a service for him, and copious supply of the images which he so much loves. But what is the religious situation of the Catholic, the Lutheran, the Mahommedan, or the Jew who serves in the Russian army? We believe that there is not a single army chaplain in the whole Russian force who is not in the orders of the Eastern Church; we believe that the Jew and the Mahommedan are regularly marched to the ecclesiastical services which they hate, and to the presence of the idolatrous pictures, which they regard as a great abomination. The contrast of the British Army as well as the Navy is most instructive. Chaplains of the English Church are attached to it, but so are Catholics as well as Presbyterian chaplains. No man need attend a service of which he disapproves on religious grounds. As to the Native Soldiers, the extreme mildness exhibited to their religious ideas and prejudices once led to a great catastrophe. There is no question, we believe that it was the sacrifice of discipline to the fear of offence which led to a whole army who thought itself fit to resist a new cartridge which produced the Sepoy Mutiny. It was hoped that no tolerance had been shown of late to prejudices which those who really

American Railway crossing the Snow Shades on the Rocky Mountains, California, U.S.A.

صورة جبال روكي في كاليفورنيا باميركا الشمالية وترى سكة الحديد مارًا تحت مظلات الثلوج



مدينة القدس الشريف THE PANORAMA OF JERUSALEM.

الآثار او العاديات

من قلم الاديب الفاضل جرجس افندي السبط

الى سيادة صاحب النحلة

سيدي اني بفرح وحبور تناولت نشرتكم الموسومة بالنحلة فطالعتها بسرور وقدمت الشكر للعزة العليآ التي لاتحل عسرا الا وتعقبه بيسر وما زلت اثني على جريدتكم الغرآ فنسال الله ان تحظوا بكل مأثور وانتم رافلون بحلل التوفيق والسرور وعرف ذكركم السعيد ذائع في الارض وسعيكم مشكور الى يوم العرض. ونطلب اليكم ان حسن لديكم ان تنشروا في نحلتكم المشهورة النبذة الاتية

الحمد لمن لا يغيره كرور الادهار. الباقي بعد اندراس البقايا وانطماس الاثار. الذي جعل حوادث القرون الغوابر تبصرة وذكرى للاواخر وشرف العلم واهله وسواهم بدورا كاملة وسواهم اهله فسار على نورهم كل الورى واستضاء بنبراس علمهم من بظلام الجهل سرى وبعد فلا شيء الذ من المعرفة وان الوقوف على ماجريات الزمان الخالي وخبر السالفين خبرهم لمن افضل الوسائل لانمائها ولما كانت وسائط ادخار المعارف عندهم عسرة لجهلهم حينئذٍ باصطناع الورق وصناعة الطبع فاستخدموا للانباء عن حوادثهم الابنية العظيمة كاهرام مصر والنقود والتماثيل والاحجار الى غير ذلك مما يستدل به على اخبار القدمآء وهذه الاشيآء هي التي يعبر عنها بالاثار القديمة في عرف العلمآء.

ان اشهر الساعين في البحث عن الاثار هم معشر الافرنج الذين لدى يقظتهم من الغفلة هبوا بنشاط لا مزيد عليه وطافوا في جهات المسكونة يريدون الوقوف على اخبار من تقدمهم في غابر الاجيال وتسابقوا في ميدان المعارف طالبين الاعتياض عما فاتهم في زمن الغفلات فسبقوا وحازوا قصبات السباق. وما زالوا ينفقون اموالا كثيرة في البحث عن الاثار وجمع ما يتحصل منها الى خزائن التحف في بلادهم وقد اقاموا جمعيات تسعى في ارسال رجال ذوي خبرة الى البلاد القديمة المردومة تحت طبقات الارض للبحث عن ذلك. اما الفوائد التي نجمت عن مساعيهم فلا يقوم بحق وصفها قلم امهر الكتبة وقد اجتنيت شيئًا من هذا المطلب قصدت نشره في هذا الباب وهو ما نيط باثار الموابيين وهم جيل من الناس عاشوا في عهد موسى عليه السلام ثم انقرضوا وبقي ذكرهم مذخورا في التورية

حجر موآبي

خرج قس انكليزي من القدس الشريف سنة ١٨٦٨ يريد جبال عجلون والبلقآء فاتى خربة اسمها ذيبان (قيل انها ديبون القديمة المذكورة في التوراة وموقعها شرقي بحيرة لوط) فقابله بالترحاب شيخ الحمائدة الحالة بجانب الخربة ثم اخبره الشيخ رفيقه وشيخ القبيلة بوجود حجر عليه كتابة لم يطلع افرنجي عليه الى الان. فقال له القس المومأ اليه اني احب ان اراه قال الشيخ هلم بنا نذهب اليه فساروا مسافة بضع اميال نحو الجهة الشمالية من وادي اسمه الموجب (ولعله ارنون) وهو عسر المفازة قل من يقصده من السياح ولما بلغوا المكان رأوا حجرا ملقى على الارض وكان قريب غروب الشمس فلم يتيسر للقس سوى رسمه ونقل بعض ما كان عليه من الكتابة. فكان ارتفاعه مترا و١٣ سنتيمترا وعرضه ٧. سنتيمترا وسمكه ٣٥ وكان قد حفظ في حالة تامة غير مكسور منه شيء غير ان كرور الزمان وتأثير الجو والشمس كانت قد اثرت فيه ولا سيما في السطور الفوقية والتحتية. انه لامر يوجب الاسف على ان القس المومأ اليه لم ينقل تلك الكتابة بتمامها فانه اضمر على اخذه الى معرض التحف في برلين واسر الاكتشاف عليه الى وكيل دولة پروسيا السابق والمذكور حاول الحصول على ذلك الكنز بواسطة حكومته ثم وكل قضآء وطره الى اعرابي فلم يقضه ثم احاله الى آخر وذاك ايضا لم ينجزه لان شراهة العربان كانت حاجزا قويا وطمعهم اشعبيا. وفي خلال ذلك لم تنقل تلك الكتابة. غير انه في اوائل تشرين الثاني (نوفمبر) سنة ١٨٦٩ ارسل السيد كنو كنشليار دولة فرنسا رسولا وارشده الى طريقة الحصول على حق في ذلك الاثر وذلك

لاخذ طبعة كتابته ففازوا بوطرهم بعد مشقة زهيدة . وريثما كانت ورقة الطبعة تنشف على حجرة الاثر وقع نزاع بين قبيلة الحمائدة افضى بهم الى المضاربة ففر الفرنساوي مطعونا في جنبه واتى بالورقة ممزقة وهي الطبعة التامة الوحيدة التي بقيت . ثم ان العربان اضرموا نارا تحت الاثر وصبوا عليه ماء باردا فتفلع قطعا . وفي اثناء ذلك كان القبطان الانكليزي مستروورن المرسل للبحث عن الاثار راجعا الى اورشليم فلقيه اعرابي واخبره باتلاف الاثر فاعطاه من ساعته ورقا وبعثه لاخذ طبعة مما بقي فذهب واحضر طبعات حسنة من قطعتين كبيرتين بقيتا . وقد ظفر السيد كنو بطبعتين منهما وابتاع القطع الكبيرة ومستر رون الصغيرة والظاهر انه لم تحضر الى اوربا القطع بتمامها ولم يحفظ من حروفه سوى ٦٦٩ تقريبا . فلا ريب في ان علم الخطوط القديمة والعلوم التاريخية قد اكتسبت فوائد جمة من هذا الاثر وهو تاريخ مهم من الطراز الاول محفور في حجر بقي الى الان . وقد حوى مبادي رسم الارض مما لا ريب فيه وشرح شرحا لم يسمع بمثله الى الان عن الخط الافرنجي فان ما كان عليه من الحروف اليونانية لم يكن مشابها للصور الفينيقية فقط بل كانت الحروف الفينيقية نفسها على اتم وجه وكان يكثر فيها ورود احد الحروف التي قيل قد وضعها پلميدس في اثناء الحرب التروجية فان لا وجود له في الحروف القدموسية الاصلية وصورة حرف الواو تبان كانها نفس حرف T اليوناني والمظنون بان هذا ايضا ذو وضع حديث . وهاك جزء من الترجمة التي انشاءها السيد كنو واشهرها الكونت فوكوي

انا ميسا بن كموش جاد ملك موآب الديبوني ـ ملك ابي ثلاثين سنة وملكت بعد ابي ـ وانا ابتنيت هذا المقدس لكموش في قرحى (مقدس الخلاص) لانه خلصني من جميع الباغين وجعلني ان انظر الى اعدائي باحتقار ـ كان عمري ملكا على اسرائيل وضايق موآب اياما كثيرة وحنق كموش لبغيه ـ خلفه ابنه فقال هو ايضا " اني اضايق موآب " وبقية الترجمة على هذا النسق فلا حاجة بذكرها

الفاتيكان

اشاع قوم ممن لا المام لهم بالدين الكاثوليكي ان من نية البابا ليون وضع اسم البابا بيوس التاسع رحمه الله في قائمة الاولياء المقربين لله . وهذا سهو منهم فان من فروض الدين الكاثوليكي ان لاتطوب الكنيسة احدا من الصالحين الا بعد مرور خمسين سنة من وفاته . وقد دخل هذا السهو على بعض من محرري الجرائد الانكليزية من قبيل ما بلغهم ان البابا ليون قد اصدر امرا بجمع اخبار سيرة البابا سالفه

غرامة الحرب

ورد خبر من الاستانة مفاده ـ لا جرم انكم ترغبون في الاطلاع على مبلغ الغرامة التي فرضتها الروسية على الباب العالي . فقد بلغني من احد الضباط الانكليز ممن يوثق بكلامه انه سمع من امير الاي روسي ان مبلغ الغرامة هو ٥٠٠,٠٠٠,٠٠٠ ليرة انكليزية يجب دفعها في خمس سنوات وذلك كل سنة ١٠٠,٠٠٠,٠٠٠ ليرة . ولنا ان نثق بكلام هذا الامير الاي لانه من اركان حرب الگراندوق وقد شوهد مرارا بمعية الجنرال اغناتيف في سان اسطفانوس . فلا بد ان يكون قد اطلع على الحقيقة . ومع هذا كله اني ابلغكم ما سمعت ولا اريد ان ارهن قلمي في ذلك . فاحكموا به حسب فطنتكم

سئل منشيوس الفيلسوف الصيني من هو الرجل الصالح والانسان الحقيقي . قال ـ الرجل الصالح هو من استولى على قلوبنا بحسن افعاله . ومن كان صلاحه خصيصة من خصائص طبعه كان هو الانسان الحقيقي . ومن كمل صلاحه جملته الفضائل . ومن بدا كمال صلاحه الى العيان كان رجلا عظيم الشأن ومتى اقرن علمه بعمله دعي حكيما

What do you mean by "A Good Man, a Real Man?" A man who commands our liking is what is called a Good man. He, whose goodness is part of himself, is called a Real man; he whose goodness has been filled up, is what is called a beautiful man. He whose completed goodness is brightly displayed, is what is called a great man. When this great man exercises a trausforming influence is what is called a sage.

British fleet, which had been anchored for some months in Besika Bay, about twenty miles below the Dardanelles, has steamed up to Constantinople, in order to watch British interests there, and to see that the Russians do not make use of their victories over the Ottomans to establish a predominance fatal to the balance of power in Europe. It is of the utmost consequence that the water-way of that fleet should be kept open, so that it can come and go at pleasure, and of equal consequence to the fleets of other friendly European Powers which may take part in the final settlement of the great Eastern Question.

No one, therefore, will feel surprised that the British Government has notified to Russia that any attempt on her part to interfere with Gallipoli or the free passage of the Dardanelles would be regarded as a menace which could not be tolerated, and it is to be hoped, in the interests of peace, that the warning will not be unheeded. A writer in the French journal, the *Temps*, points out that any such step on the part of Russia would lead to the advance of the British fleet into the Black Sea, and in the event of Austria co-operating with Great Britain by land, the Russian army south of the Danube would be in danger of having its communications, through Roumania, cut off. Roumania, moreover, appears dissatisfied with the demand made by Russia to deprive it of Bessarabia, and should Roumania throw in its lot with Great Britain and Austria, the Russians would be in danger of losing what they have already gained, or, in other words, like the dog in the fable who let fall the piece of meat in his mouth into the river in order to snap at its magnified reflection in the water, attempting to seize the shadow, they will lose the substance. Serve them right, too, say we, if they persist in their most unjust demands upon vanquished Turkey.

THE FIRST OF MAY

Comes only once a-year, and therefore something should be said about it. Whatever the weather may be, this is the greatest day of the year. In the popular mind, and in the ordering of public affairs, it is regarded as the first day of summer. The great Exhibition in London in 1851 opened on the 1st of May, and on that happy ocaasion the air was balmy and the sky was blue, with light fleecy clouds that made the sunshine come and go as if every fresh burst of light was a new blessing on that great endeavour. And on the 1st of May, 1878, will be opened the Paris Universal Exhibition, which all good men will regard as a happy augury for France, whose industries have been severely shaken and heavily taxed, and whose future glory is wrarped up, in great part, in this vast undertaking. The Saxons called the month of May the Three-Milk-Time, because they milked their cows thrice during a great part of the month, but not many of our compatriots will milk their cows on the coming 1st of May. To peep into the realms of poetry on that morning this dangerous business, unless one has a commission to do short of rushing, and then the task is pleasant enough.—

And everything is sing.
The lark is mounting high, mother,
The birds are on the wing;
The sun is in the sky, mother,

A Song for the Spring.

Oh, joy for the dawn of the promising year,
The birth-time of beauty and bliss,
When Spring stoops down with a smile and a tear
And zephyr first ventures a kiss.
We sing the song of the green Spring-time,
The season of pearls and flowers:
The morning of beauty, the budding, and prime
Of earth, and her jubilant bowers.

'Neath the glancing eye of the daisy white
The glimmering grass is springing,
And swelling buds of mezereon bright
Their magical light are flinging.
Then sing the song of the green spring-time,
The dawning of life and joy;
When the golden gleams of a happier clime
The fetters of earth destroy.

For summer is near, and buttercups blow,
And sunshine glimmers aloft;
And winds play tunes which merrily flow,
Though in melody mellow and soft.
Then sing the song of the sweet spring-time,
The season of promise and bloom,
When buds have birth, and the gladdened earth
Awakes from her wintry tomb.

To which let everyone with heart and voice echo "Hooray!"—*Pictorial World.* S. H.

عجائب الصغر

كل خيط من خيوط العنكبوت مولف من اربعة خيوط ادق منه وكل من هذه الاربعة مولف من الف خيط يخرج كل منها من قناة خاصة في جسم العنكبوتة على صغرها وخيط العنكبوت يشتمل على اربعة الاف خيط فما ادقها وجسمه يتولف من اربعة الاف قناة فما اضيقها واغرب من ذلك ان بعض الفلاسفة الجرمانيين دقق البحث في نسيج هذا الحيوان فوجد انه لو ضم اربعة الاف الف الف خيط معا من خيوطه ما كان غلظها جميعها غلظ شعرة من شعر لحيته . وقد اسلفنا ان كل خيط من هذه الخيوط يتولف من اربعة الاف خيط ادق منه . فشعرة الانسان اغلظ من ستة عشر الف الف الف خيط من هذه الخيوط الدقاق . وقد ثبت بالحساب انه لو مد ثقل نصف ليبرا منها لاحاط بكرة الارض ولا يحيط بها من سلك التلغراف ما يزن اقل من خمسين الف الف ليبرا . ومع دقة هذه ففي الارض ما هو ادق منها كثيرا حتى لقد اصاب احد الفلاسفة بقوله لاتتناهى مخلوقات الباري في الكبر ولا في الصغر فلا نهاية لكبر الكواكب ولا لصغر ما فيها من الغرائب . سبحان منشيئها (المقتطف)

المكاتيب في العالم

قد ضرب معدل المكاتيب التي تصير مبادلتها في العالم فبلغت ٤ ملايين و٣٢٠ الف مكتوب في اليوم . فيكون ما تصير مبادلته منها في الساعة ٣٦٠ الفا على حساب اليوم ١٢ ساعة . وفي السنة مليارا و٥٥٥ مليونا و٢٠٠ الف مكتوب واذا فرضنا ان وزننا من معدل الوسط فيكون وزن ما يلزمنا من الورق في السنة ٢٣ مليون كيلوغرام اي ١٧ مليونا ٩٤٠ الف اقة (جنان)

MANCHESTER.

What a pity it is that in London we have not a similar institntion to that of the Manchester Athenæum. This institution is a mixture of club and college, which is most attractive. The City of London evening classes try to be something like the Athenæum on a small scale, but oh! how great is the difference between them. At the Manchester institution, you can get your meals the same as at any other club, only that everything is better cooked and more moderate in price. To show you the extent of the affair, last year the Athenæumurs consumed £3,000 worth of butcher's meat, for their daily lunches, &c.

THE CONDITION OF ARMENIA AND SYRIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SUNDAY.

The last news that arrived here by post from Armenia is that the Kurds are still committing all kinds of atrocities in the environs of Mouche and Van. The Armenians are emigrating *en masse* to districts occupied by Russians.

Dispatches from Diarbekir also announce that the Kurds in the neighbourhood of that city, pillage and rob and massacre the Armenian villagers without intermission. The very same state of things prevails near Moussoul, Messopotamia. In a word, every dispatch speaks of atrocities on the part of the Kurds; it is nothing but robbery and murder everywhere. Moreover, all these crimes remain unpunished, as the Turkish authorities, in fact, connive with the Kurds, with whom they share the booty.

Advices from Beyrout affirm that throughout Syria a general dissatisfaction prevails against the authorities, who close their eyes to the misdeeds of the Circassians. In this district, Mussulmans and Christians with one accord blame the procedure of the authorities.

A petition has been addressed to the Porte asking for the dismissal of Djived Pacha, the Vali of Syria. This functionary is accused of selling by auction the public appointments. Thus since his arrival at Damascus he has deposed of all the governors and deputy governors, nominating 10 new governors on his getting sums of money which varied from fifty to three hundred Turkish pounds, according to the character of the post. He is also charged with many other abuses, and if this procedure is carried out a general rising of the Arabs is to be feared.—*Standard.*

MAMMA'S WEE LADY.

Two little eyes, loving bright eyes,
Shining and bright, and blue as the skies;
Two little ears to hear all the news,
Two little feet to wear the new shoes;
Two little hands, busy all day,
One little body to get in the way;
One little mouth to give kisses so sweet,
Mamma's little lady, dainty and neat;
With ten little fingers and ten little toes,
And what she'll be good for, nobody knows.

تغزل بالله وجماله

من نظم صاحب النحله

عشقَ الجمالَ تهافتاً كلُّ الملل
وعشقت حسناً زانه نعت الازل
قد زل من عشق الغواني واعتدى
وهواك يا باري الورى يمحو الزلل
انت الذي صورت كل جميلة
انت الجميل وعلة تبدي العلل
قد ضلت الجهال في سبل البها
وبهاك يا رب البها خالي الضلل
قد ملني حسن الوري من صبوتي
وجمال ربي لا يخامره ملل
عشق المليحة في البرية بدعة
كيف التلهي عن حسن معشوق الملل
قالوا فما هذا الغرام بمن يُخفي
فالعشق في من لا يُرى عين الهذل
وجننت في من لا يرى من عاقل
يا جاهل كفن عن هذا وخل
اصرفت عمرك في التنسك زاهداً
ما عفةٌ ما الزهد في من قد بتل
قلت الذي شغل الفواد جماله
حسن البرايا عن محاسنه حصل
لو لاح نور الحسن من سيمائه
سطع البرايا واغتشت منه المقل
ملأ الوجود بذاته الحسنى التي
ظهرت بكل خليقة منذ الازل
حور الجنان تزينت بجماله
خد العذارى من مهابته خجل
انظر الى زهر الربى وجماله
ينبيك من احسانه لبس الحلل
من قطر منهله الثمار تجمعت
اصنافها لذت لمن منها اكل
والطير في الاغصان غرد سبحه
في روضة او جنة او في دغل
ريم الفلا بعيونه النجلى حكى
عن جفن رب كحل عين قد نقل
والظبي في البيدآء تاه بحسنه
والنحل من ريق العلي نحل العسل
والشمس نالت نورها من عرشه
يوما اذا حلت بمنزلة الحمل
والبدر في كبد السهى لبس البهى
من وجه من جلت محاسنه الاول
تكفيك هذه حجة عن حسنه
سبحانه ربا عزيزا قد جلل
قد شبه الناس العيون بنرجس
والخد في ورد اذا الخد اختجل
قد مثلوا الفرق الاغر بغرة
والوجه في بدر اذا البدر اكتمل
والشعر حاكى دجنة بسواده
والطرف في سيف اذا السيف استسل
وتشبه الرمان في نهد بدا
في كلكل والريق في شهد العسل
حنو الحواجب بالقسي ونبلها
قد شبهت والجيد بالعاج امتثل
وتشبه الثغر الاغر بلولوٍ
والقد في غصن اذا الغصن اعتدل
هذه صفات لا تروق لعاقل
الا اذا صاب النهى دآء الخبل
اين الجمال السرمدي وحسنه
من حسن مخلوق عن الاصل انتقل
فالظل لا يغنيك عن جسم ولا
يغنيك عن اصل جمال منتحل
حسن الذي فيه غرمت حقيقةً
وعن الحقيقة لا يعوض بالهذل
حسنٌ بلا فضلٍ يشين خليقةً
حقا فان الحسن بالفضل اكتمل
قالوا هذيت فما الدليل اجبتهم
هذا عن المعقول والنقل الازل
ما لي بريب واحتجاج مزندق
ما لي اذا ستر الشكوك قد انسدل
دع عنك لومي عاذلي وانصت الى
ما قيل لي من حب ربا ما خزل

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA.

The establishment of this new order of distinction by the Queen, which was announced at the commencement of the year, is commemorative of Her Majesty's assumption of tho title of "Empress of India," and the 1st day of January is to be the anniversary of its institution. The reigning monarch of England and India is to be Sovereign of the Order, and it will be conferred on Princesses of the Royal House, distinguished India ladies, and English ladies, the wives or other relations of Viceroys, Governors of Madras or Bombay, or Secretaries of State for India. It has been bestowed on thirty-six ladies, including Her Majesty's daughters and daughters-in-law, and when the Decorations are ready it is not at all unlikely that one of the Royal Palaces will be made the scene of the interesting ceremony of the first Investiture by Her Majesty in person. The Decoration is a jewelled badge composed of the Imperial cipher. "V.R. and I." in diamonds, pearls, and turquoise, within a border of pearls, surmounted by the Imperial crown. We are informed by Mr. James Macmichael, of 42, South Audley Street, that the design for the monogram was executed by him for Her Majesty the Queen. The Order will be worn pendant from the shoulder, being attached to a bow of watered silk ribbon of pale blue edged with white.

Lady Susan Bourke and Viscountess Halifax prevented by indisposition from obeying the Royal command to attend at Windsor on Monday last to receive from the Queen the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

The insignia was sent to these ladies as well as to her Highness the Maharanee Duleep Singh and the Duchess of Argyle.

Native Journals in India are seeking to evade the Vernacular Press Bill; thus the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, which has previously been printed in both the Bengal and English languages, has now entirely adapted the latter tongue.

The Church Congress.—We are informed that the sitting at Sheffield is finally settled for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of October next.

AN URGENT APPEAL.

Sir,—I beg you will allow me to make a further and most urgent appeal to all classes of Englishmen and Englishwomén, through the medium of your columns, for aid for the thousands of poor distressed refugees in and around Constantinople, who, through no fault of their own, are thrown into a most miserable and deplorable condition, and are still, and will be for some time to come, utterly bereft of all means of procuring mere sustenance except such as may be afforded by the charitably disposed in other lands. The Turkish Compassionate Fund has already exhausted the resources so nobly subscribed, having done admirable work and saved very many lives. The International Refugee Fund Committee, of which I am one of the members, were yesterday absolutely compelled to reduce the rations supplied to the refugees under their care by one-third, and on the 15th instant we shall be obliged to still further curtail our daily supplies to one-half, and there will, I fear, be no possible alternative, unless more money is at once subscribed, but to suspend our operations altogether on the 1st of June, as our funds will then be totally exhausted.

We have done our every endeavour, and we renew our appeal to the charity of Englishmen to enable us to carry on the work, and to avoid throwing the thousands of helpless and homeless refugees we now support utterly destitute upon the world in a place where there is no chance whatever of local assistance to stave off starvation in its direst form.

Money orders may be made payable at Constantinople to me, or to John Henry Fawcett, British Consul General. Preserved milk and Liebig's extract of meat are articles which are very much wanted for the sick and for the children, and those feeling disposed to send supplies of those articles can consign them either to me or to Mr. Fawcett.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) FRANK IVES SCUDAMORE.

Constantinople, May 2.

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"THE BEE."

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Sir John Franklin's Expedition to the North Pole. * البحر المتجمد في القطب الشمالي

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